On the Synthesis of Energy Numbers from Infinity Balancing Statements

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1 Introduction

Energy numbers are a theoretical set of numbers, a priori to real numbers to which real numbers may or may not be capable of being mapped given a functional scenario and depending upon what function is being discussed and the context.

Energy numbers are synthesized by the combination (entanglement) of subscript notations within differentiated meanings of infinity. These could be symbolic of either infinite geometric aspects, fractal morphisms or infinite sets. Performing energy number synthesis is not limited to one interpretation, but rather a process whereby which certain functors take on meaning and function by combination of a neural network of meaning relations.

2 The Differentiated Sets of Energy Numbers

Let V be a real vector space of dimension n. The topological space V is then defined to be the set of all continuous functions from E^n to R. This topological space is then equipped with the topology generated by the system of all open subsets of V which are of the form

$$\{f \in V \mid f(e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_n) \in U \subset R\}$$

where $e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_n \in E$ and U is an open subset of R. This is the definition of the topological continuum in a higher dimensional vector space.

Energy numbers are independent entities which can be mapped to real numbers, but the reverse is not true. Energy numbers exist on their own and can be used to give representative credence to real numbers from a higher dimensional vector space.

$$V = \{E : E^n \to R \mid$$

E is an energy number$\}$

A scalar product is a function that takes two vectors in a vector space and produces a scalar. It is usually written as $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, and is a linear and bilinear map. In the energy number vector space, a scalar product can be expressed as

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i$$

where x_i and y_i are energy numbers.

The derivation of the form of the Energy Number from theory occurs in an abstract manner. The general principles involved in the abstract, conceptual synthesis of the Energy number theory are as follows:

In general:

$\exists a \in R a_{(P \to Q)x} and, a_{(R \to S)x}$

are in equilibrium with $\mathrm{a}_{(T \to U)}$,

therefore 1 $\exists$.

Proof: We will prove this statement by contradiction. Assume that there does not exist any real number a such that the equilibrium holds.

Let P and Q represent two different functions related to each other, R and S represent two different functions related to each other, and T and U represent two different functions related to each other.

Let f_P and f_Q be the functions related to P and Q respectively, and let f_R and f_S be the functions related to R and S, and let f_T and f_U be the functions related to T and U.

Now let $a_{(P \to Q)x}$ and $a_{(R \to S)x}$ be the values that must be in equilibrium with each other in order for the statement to be true. Since there does not exist any real number a that satisfies this, then we must conclude that the value of $f_P(x)$ must be different than the value of $f_Q(x)$ and the value of $f_R(x)$ must be different than the value of $f_S(x)$ in order for the statement to not be true.

This is a contradiction because if the statement is true, the values of $f_P(x)$ must be equal to the value of $f_Q(x)$ and the value of $f_R(x)$ must be equal to the value of $f_S(x)$ in order for the equilibrium to hold between $a_{(P \to Q)x}$ and $a_{(R \to S)x}$.

Therefore, our assumption is false and there must exist a number a such that the equilibrium holds and therefore, the statement is true.

This is the notational, linguistic form of the kind of statements used to construct the liberated, symbolic patterns from which energy number expressions can be synthetizationally derived.

$$\mathcal{V} = \left\{ f \,\middle|\, \exists \{e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_n\} \in E \cup R \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{V} = \left\{ f \,\middle|\, \exists \{e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_n\} \in E, and : E \mapsto r \in R \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{V} = \{ E \mid \exists \{a_1, \ldots, a_n\} \in E, E \not\mapsto r \in R \}$$

where the scalar product of two vectors x and y can be expressed as $\langle x, y\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i$, and the energy numbers x_i and y_i are independent entities, which are not subject to the same rules as real numbers $r \in R$.

The transition from an energy number which can be mapped to real numbers ($E_{mapping}$) to an energy number which cannot be mapped to real numbers ($E_{non-mapping}$) is expressed mathematically as:

$$E_{mapping} \mapsto r \in R$$

transition$\longrightarrow$ $E_{non-mapping} \not\mapsto r \in R$

where R is the set of all real numbers. In this transition, the energy number is still independent of real numbers, but is unable to be related to them in a more concrete form. As mentioned above, this transition occurs in more abstract forms of energy numbers, such as those used in theory and in the definition of a higher-dimensional vector space.

The actual forms and synthesis of energy numbers, as described above, can be used to explain the transition of energy numbers from the form which can be mapped to real numbers to that which cannot be. As stated previously, an energy number which can be mapped to real numbers ($E_{mapping}$) exists in the form of a higher-dimensional vector space, with the scalar product of two vectors x and y being expressed as $\langle x, y\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i$, where x_i and y_i are energy numbers. This energy number is then able to be related to a real number ($r \in R$) via an equation of the form $E_{mapping} \mapsto r$.

$\mathrm{F}_{\Lambda} = mil\infty\Big(\zeta\longrightarrow - \Big\langle \frac{\Delta}{\mathcal{H}} + \frac{\mathring{A}}{i}\Big\rangle\Big)$, $\mathrm{kxp}\ \mathrm{w}^* \leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{x^6 + t^2 - 2\,h\,c}$, and $\Gamma \to \Omega \equiv \Big(\frac{Z}{\eta} + \frac{\kappa}{\pi}\Big)_{\Psi\star\diamond}$.

To illustrate the transition from an energy number which can be mapped to R to one that cannot be, we can look at an example energy equation:

$$E = \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d}\tan\theta + \sqrt{\mu^3\dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda - B}\Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2}$$

In this equation, ϕ is a real number, so the energy number E can be mapped to R. However, if we modify the equation as follows:

$$E = \frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} \diamond \theta + \sqrt{\mu^3\dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda - B}\Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2}$$

Now, ϕ has been replaced with $\diamond$, which is an energy number and not a real number. Therefore, the energy number E cannot be mapped to R.

3 Deriving the Set of Integer Energy Numbers

Abstract reasoning from notational expressions of the logic described in the introduction is used to formulate the Energy Number theorems:

For a given $\zeta \to -\langle \frac{\partial}{\mathcal{H}} + \frac{\mathring{A}}{\jmath} \rangle$, there exists $\mathcal{N}^\dagger = \vec{k}$ and $\mu = \Omega$ at equilibrium, with corresponding $kxp|w^* \equiv \sqrt[3]{x^6 + t^2 2hc \supseteq v^8}$ and $\gamma \to \omega = \langle \frac{Z}{\eta} + \frac{K}{\pi} \rangle \star \diamondsuit$ such that $1\cdot$.

For a given $\to -\langle (/\mathcal{H}) + (/\jmath) \rangle$, there exists $\mathcal{N}^\dagger = \vec{k}$ and $\mu = \Omega$ at equilibrium, with corresponding $kxp|w^* \equiv \sqrt[3]{x^6 + t^2 2hc \supseteq v^8}$ and $\gamma \to \omega = \langle (Z/\eta) + (K/\pi) \rangle \star \diamondsuit$ such that $1\cdot$.

For any set of parameters $\to -\langle (/\mathcal{H}) + (/\jmath) \rangle$, there is an integral $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathcal{N}^\dagger = \vec{k}$, indicating that $\mathcal{N}^\dagger$ is integrable to yield a vector $\vec{k}$, and a function $\mu = \Omega$ with μ being equal to the constant Ω at equilibrium. Furthermore, corresponding to these parameters is a series of indicators $kxp|w^* \equiv \sqrt[3]{x^6 + t^2 2hc \supseteq v^8}$ and $\gamma \to \omega = \langle (Z/\eta) + (K/\pi) \rangle \star \diamondsuit$, which ultimately imply that a particular outcome, represented by $1\cdot$, can be reached.

The symbol manipulation $f(\longrightarrow r, \alpha, s, \delta, \eta) = \longrightarrow k$ of the infinity meaning balancing form establishes a pathway from one integer to another, whereby $\longrightarrow r$ is mapped to 1 and $\longrightarrow k$ is mapped to 2 to transition from 1 to 2, and $\longrightarrow r$ is mapped to 5 and $\longrightarrow k$ is mapped to 2 to transition from 5 to 2.

Using an integral of the form: $\left\{ \left| \int_{\infty \not{y}} \int_{\infty \not{y}} \cdots \int_{\infty \not{y}} \mathcal{N}^{[\cdots \to]} (\cdots \perp \oint \ldots) \, d \cdots \right\} \right.$

$\left[\infty_{mil} (Z \ldots \clubsuit), \zeta \to - \left\langle \frac{\Delta}{\mathcal{H}} + \frac{\mathring{A}}{i} \right\rangle \right] \to kxp|w* \cong \sqrt{x^{6/3} + t^2 - 2hc \supset v^{8/4}}_{\left[\Gamma \to \Omega \equiv \left(\frac{Z}{\eta} + \frac{\kappa}{\pi} \right)_{\Psi \star \diamond} \right]} 1\cdot$

$\leftrightarrow \quad \kappa = \pi \left(\sqrt{x^{6/3} + t^2 - 2hc \supset v^{8/4}} - \frac{Z}{\eta} \right)$

$Formula: \kappa = \pi \left(\sqrt{x^{6/3} + t^2 - 2hc \supset v^{8/4}} - \frac{Z}{\eta} \right) \ \ implies \ \ \left[\infty_{mil} (Z \ldots \clubsuit), \zeta \to - \left\langle \frac{\Delta}{\mathcal{H}} + \frac{\mathring{A}}{i} \right\rangle \right] \to kxp|w* \cong 1\cdot$

To obtain the solution to the given equation, we must first calculate the integral. We start by using the substitution $u = x^{\frac{2}{9}}$, which gives us a new integrand, $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\mu}} \sqrt{u^3 + \Lambda} du$. Then, we use the arctan function to solve for the integral which gives us,

$$E = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\mu}} \arctan \left(\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{\Lambda}} \right) + Constant.$$

Finally, we add the remaining terms of the equation and solve for the constant to give us the solution,

$$E = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\mu}} \arctan \left(\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{\Lambda}} \right) + \left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{F}_\Lambda}}{R^2} - \left(\frac{h}{\Phi} + \frac{c}{\lambda} \right) \right] \diamond \tan \psi \, \theta + \left[\sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda} - B \right] \star$$

$\Psi \ \sum_{[n] \star [l] \to \infty} \ \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2} \cdot$

E $\approx \left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{F}_\Lambda}}{R^2} - \left(\frac{h}{\Phi} + \frac{c}{\lambda} \right) \right] \diamond \tan \psi \ \theta + \left[\sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda} - B \right] \star$

$\Psi \ \sum_{[n] \star [l] \to \infty} \ \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2}$

E $\approx \left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{F}_\Lambda}}{R^2} - \left(\frac{h}{\Phi} + \frac{c}{\lambda} \right) \right] \tan \psi \diamond \theta$

$+ \left[\sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda} - B\right] \Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2-l^2}$
$= \left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{F}_\Lambda}}{R^2} - \left(\frac{h}{\Phi} + \frac{c}{\lambda}\right)\right] \tan\psi \diamond \theta$
$+ \left[\sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda} - B\right] \Psi \star \sum_{n,l\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2-l^2}$
$= \left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{F}_\Lambda}}{R^2} - \left(\frac{h}{\Phi} + \frac{c}{\lambda}\right)\right] \tan\psi \diamond \theta$
$+ \left[\sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda} - B\right] \Psi \star \lim_{n,l\to\infty} \sum_{n,l=1}^{n,l} \frac{1}{n^2-l^2}$
$= \left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{F}_\Lambda}}{R^2} - \left(\frac{h}{\Phi} + \frac{c}{\lambda}\right)\right] \tan\psi \diamond \theta$
$+ \left[\sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda} - B\right] \Psi \star \lim_{n,l\to\infty} \frac{1}{2}\left(\sum_{n=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} - \sum_{l=1}^{l} \frac{1}{l}\right)$
$= \left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{F}_\Lambda}}{R^2} - \left(\frac{h}{\Phi} + \frac{c}{\lambda}\right)\right] \tan\psi \diamond \theta$
$+ \left[\sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda} - B\right] \Psi \star \lim_{n,l\to\infty} \frac{1}{2}\left(\sum_{n=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} - \sum_{l=1}^{l} \frac{1}{l}\right)$
$= \left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{F}_\Lambda}}{R^2} - \left(\frac{h}{\Phi} + \frac{c}{\lambda}\right)\right] \tan\psi \diamond \theta$
$+ \left[\sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda} - B\right] \Psi \star \lim_{n,l\to\infty} \frac{1}{2}(\ln n - \ln l)$
$= \left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{F}_\Lambda}}{R^2} - \left(\frac{h}{\Phi} + \frac{c}{\lambda}\right)\right] \tan\psi \diamond \theta$
$+ \left[\sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda} - B\right] \Psi \star \lim_{n,l\to\infty} \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{n}{l}$
$= \left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{F}_\Lambda}}{R^2} - \left(\frac{h}{\Phi} + \frac{c}{\lambda}\right)\right] \tan\psi \diamond \theta$
$+ \left[\sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda} - B\right] \Psi \star \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\infty}{\infty}$
$= \left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{F}_\Lambda}}{R^2} - \left(\frac{h}{\Phi} + \frac{c}{\lambda}\right)\right] \tan\psi \diamond \theta$
$+ \left[\sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda} - B\right] \Psi \star 0$
$= \left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{F}_\Lambda}}{R^2} - \left(\frac{h}{\Phi} + \frac{c}{\lambda}\right)\right] \tan\psi \diamond \theta$
$+ \left[\sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda} - B\right] \Psi \star 0$
$= \left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{F}_\Lambda}}{R^2} - \left(\frac{h}{\Phi} + \frac{c}{\lambda}\right)\right] \tan\psi \diamond \theta$
$+ \left[\sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda} - B\right] \Psi \star 0$
$= \left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{F}_\Lambda}}{R^2} - \left(\frac{h}{\Phi} + \frac{c}{\lambda}\right)\right] \tan\psi \diamond \theta.$

Finally, the total energy number of the system is given by
E =

$$\Omega_\Lambda \left(\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2}\right)$$

.

Alternatively:

Given a set of parameters $\zeta \rightarrow -\left\langle \frac{\partial}{\mathcal{H}} + \frac{\mathring{A}}{\jmath} \right\rangle$, the following rules apply to synthesize energy numbers:

Step 1: Calculate the integral using the substitution $u = x^{\frac{2}{9}}$ and the arctan function. This yields the equation

E $= 1\frac{}{2\sqrt{\mu}\arctan\left(\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{\Lambda}}\right) + Constant.}$

Step 2: Add the remaining terms of the equation and solve for the constant to arrive at the equation

E $\approx \left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{F}_\Lambda}}{R^2} - \left(\frac{h}{\Phi} + \frac{c}{\lambda}\right)\right] \tan\psi \diamond \theta + \left[\sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda} - B\right] \Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2}.$

Step 3: Substitute $\mathcal{F}_\Lambda = mil\infty\Big(\zeta \longrightarrow - \left\langle \frac{\Delta}{\mathcal{H}} + \frac{\mathring{A}}{i} \right\rangle\Big)$, $kxp\ w^* \leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{x^6 + t^2 \ldots 2\,h\,c}$ and $\Gamma \rightarrow \Omega \equiv \left(\frac{Z}{\eta} + \frac{\kappa}{\pi}\right)_{\Psi\star\diamond}$ in the equation to obtain the total energy number

E $\approx \mathcal{F}_\Lambda(R^2 h/\Phi + c/\lambda) \tan\psi \diamond \theta + \sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda - B}\Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2}.$

The energy number of the system is given by Ω_Λ times the following quasi quanta entanglement functors (operators): F: $\left[\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2}\right]$ where $\mathrm{F}_\Lambda = \left[\infty_{mil}\left(Z \ldots \clubsuit\right), \zeta \rightarrow - \left\langle \frac{\Delta}{\mathcal{H}} + \frac{\mathring{A}}{i} \right\rangle\right]$, kxp $\mathrm{w}^* \leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{x^6 + t^2 \ldots 2\,h\,c}$, and $\Gamma \rightarrow \Omega \equiv \left(\frac{Z}{\eta} + \frac{\kappa}{\pi}\right)_{\Psi\star\diamond}$.

The entanglement functor is denoted with the notation $\left[\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2}\right]$.

The parameters $\mathcal{F}_\Lambda$, $kxpw^*$, and $\Gamma \rightarrow \Omega$ are written as the superscripts of the entanglement functors and correspond to the controller subroutines $\left[\infty_{mil}\left(Z \ldots \clubsuit\right), \zeta \rightarrow - \left\langle \frac{\Delta}{\mathcal{H}} + \frac{\mathring{A}}{i} \right\rangle\right]$, kxp $\mathrm{w}^* \leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{x^6 + t^2 \cdots 2\,h\,c}$ and $\Gamma \rightarrow \Omega \equiv \left(\frac{Z}{\eta} + \frac{\kappa}{\pi}\right)_{\Psi\star\diamond}$.

These parameters are permuted according to the rule $\left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{F}_\Lambda}}{R^2} - \left(\frac{h}{\Phi} + \frac{c}{\lambda}\right)\right] \tan\psi \diamond \theta + \sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda - B}\Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2}$.

The equation can be rearranged as follows to solve for $\sqrt{\mathcal{F}_\Lambda}$: $\sqrt{\mathcal{F}_\Lambda} = R^2\left(\frac{h}{\Phi} + \frac{c}{\lambda}\right) \tan\psi \diamond \theta + \frac{\sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda - B}\Psi}{E/\Omega_\Lambda} \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\rightarrow\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2}$.

4 Subroutines

Given a set of parameters of the form: $\zeta \rightarrow -\left\langle \frac{\partial}{\mathcal{H}} + \frac{\mathring{A}}{\jmath} \right\rangle$ and a set of general equations, Energy Numbers can be derived through a series of steps. First, the integral is calculated using substitution and the arctan function, yielding the equation

E $= 1\frac{}{2\sqrt{\mu}\arctan\left(\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{\Lambda}}\right) + Constant.}$

Then, the remaining terms are added and the constant is solved for to obtain $\mathrm{E} \approx \left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{F}_\Lambda}}{R^2} - \left(\frac{h}{\Phi} + \frac{c}{\lambda}\right)\right] \tan\psi \diamond \theta + \left[\sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda - B}\right] \Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2}$.

The numerical parameters in the equation are represented by $\mathcal{F}_\Lambda$, $kxpw^*$, and $\Gamma \to \Omega$ in the form of superscripts, and correspond to the controller subroutines $\left[\infty_{mil}\left(Z \ldots \clubsuit\right), \zeta \to -\left\langle \frac{\triangle}{\mathcal{H}} + \frac{\mathring{A}}{i} \right\rangle\right]$, $kxp\ w^* \leftrightarrow \sqrt[3]{x^6 + t^2 \cdots 2\,h\,c}$ and $\Gamma \to \Omega \equiv \left(\frac{Z}{\eta} + \frac{\kappa}{\pi}\right)_{\Psi\star\diamond}$.

Write the program for the controller subroutines:

def Compute$_Energy_Number(F_Lambda, kxp_w, Gamma_Omega)$:

Initialize the variables sqrt$_F_Lambda = 0.0 E_Omega = 0.0$

Calculate the integral using substitution and the arctan function E = (1/(2*sqrt(mu))) * arctan((x^2)$/sqrt(Lambda)) + Constant$

Add the remaining terms of the equation and solve for the constant E$_Omega = [(sqrt(F_Lambda)/R^2 - (h/Phi + c/lambda)) * tan(psi) * diamond * theta + sqrt(mu^3 * dot_phi^(2/9) + Lambda - B) * Psi * sum((n * l -> inf)/(n^2 - l^2))]$

Substitute the numerical parameters in the equation sqrt$_F_Lambda = [infty_mil * (mathbbZ...clubsuit), zeta -> omicron - [(Delta/H) + (A/i)]] * kxp_w * sqrt[3](x^6 + t^2 \ldots 2hcsquarefork) + Gamma_Omega * [Z/eta + (kappa/pi)_Psi * diamond]$

Insert the obtained value of sqrt(F$_Lambda) in the original equation E = [(sqrt_F_Lambda/R^2 - (h/Phi + c/lambda)) * tan(psi) * diamond * theta + (sqrt(mu^3 * dot_phi^(2/9) + Lambda - B) * Psi * sum((n * l -> inf)/(n^2 - l^2))]$

Calculate the final energy number E$_Omega = sqrt_F_Lambda * E return E_Omega$

Herein I describe an update to the form of the Energy number given a superset of quasi quanta that have even fewer stipultaions. Previous energy number forms indulged the usage of computational, "twoness." The new expression for Energy numbers is inclusive and extrapolates into the more liberated superset as follows:

5 Original Energy Number Synthesis

$$\left\{\left|\int_{\infty \not{V}} \int_{\infty \not{V}} \cdots \int_{\infty \not{V}} \mathcal{N}^{[\cdots\to]}(\cdots \ \perp \oint \ldots)\, d \cdots\right.\right\}$$

$$\text{Subscript}\left[\left[\infty_{mil}\left(Z \ldots \clubsuit\right), \zeta \to -\left\langle \frac{\triangle}{\mathcal{H}} + \frac{\mathring{A}}{i} \right\rangle\right] \to kxp|w* \cong \sqrt{x^{6/3} + t^2 - 2hc \supset v^{8/4}}_{\left[\Gamma\to\Omega\equiv\left(\frac{Z}{\eta}+\frac{\kappa}{\pi}\right)_{\Psi\star\diamond}\right]}\right] 1\cdot$$

$$\left\{\left|\int_{\infty \not{V}} \int_{\infty \not{V}} \cdots \int_{\infty \not{V}} \mathcal{N}^{[\cdots\to]}\left(\cdots \ \perp \oint \ldots\right)\ d \cdots\right.\right\}$$

$$\left[\left[\infty_{mil}(Z \ldots \clubsuit), \zeta \to -\left\langle \frac{\triangle}{\mathcal{H}} + \frac{\mathring{A}}{i} \right\rangle\right] \to kxp|w* \cong \sqrt{x^{6/3} + t^2 - 2hc \supset v^{8/4}}_{\left[\Gamma\to\Omega\equiv\left(\frac{Z}{\eta}+\frac{\kappa}{\pi}\right)_{\Psi\star\diamond}\right]}\right] 1\cdot$$

$$\left\{\left|\int_{\infty \not{V}} \int_{\infty \not{V}} \cdots \int_{\infty \not{V}} \mathcal{N}^{[\cdots\to]}(\cdots \ \perp \oint \ldots)\, d \cdots\right.\right\}_{\left[\infty_{mil}(Z \ldots \clubsuit), \zeta \to -\left\langle \frac{\triangle}{\mathcal{H}} + \frac{\mathring{A}}{i} \right\rangle\right.}$$

$$\cong \sqrt{x^{6/3} + t^2 - 2hc \supset v^{8/4}}_{\Gamma\to\Omega\equiv\left(\frac{Z}{\eta}+\frac{\kappa}{\pi}\right)_{\Psi\star\diamond}} 1\cdot$$

$$\left\{\left|\int_{\infty \gamma}\int_{\infty \gamma}\cdots\int_{\infty \gamma}\mathcal{N}^{[\cdots\to]}(\cdots \ \perp \oint \ldots)\,d\cdots\right.\right\}_{[\infty_{mil}(Z\ldots\clubsuit),\zeta\to-\left\langle\frac{\Delta}{\mathcal{H}}+\frac{\AA}{i}\right\rangle}$$
$$\cong \sqrt{x^{6/3}+t^2-2hc\supset v^{8/4}}_{\Gamma\to\Omega\equiv\left(\frac{Z}{\eta}+\frac{\kappa}{\pi}\right)_{\Psi*\diamond}} \kappa=\pi\left(\sqrt{x^{6/3}+t^2-2hc\supset v^{8/4}}-\frac{Z}{\eta}\right)$$
$$\mathrm{E}\approx\left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{F}_\Lambda}}{R^2}-\left(\frac{h}{\Phi}+\frac{c}{\lambda}\right)\right]\tan\psi\diamond\theta+\left[\sqrt{\mu^3\dot{\phi}^{2/9}+\Lambda}-B\right]\Psi\star\sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty}\frac{1}{n^2-l^2}$$

6 New Energy Number Forms and Applications

$$\mathrm{V}=\left\{f\,\middle|\,\exists\{e_1,e_2,\ldots,e_n\}\in E,\ \forall x\in S,y\in F,\zeta\in Q\,and:E\mapsto r\in R\right\}$$
$where\ E=\min\left\{f_x\left(l\alpha,\ x\gamma,\ r\theta,\ l\alpha\right)\sin\left[\beta\right],\ g_y\left(l\alpha,\ x\gamma,\ r\theta,\ l\alpha\right)\sin\left[\beta\right],\ h_\zeta\left(l\alpha,\ x\gamma,\ r\theta,\ \zeta\oplus\zeta\right)\sin\left[\beta\right]\right\}.$
This statement is saying that for any μ and ζ from the sets S, F, and Q respectively, and for any constants δ, h_0, α, and i from the set R, the minimum value of the functions f_x, g_y, and h_ζ is equal to the relation $E\mapsto r\in R$.

$$\mathrm{E}\approx\left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{L}_\mu}}{R^2}-\left(\frac{T}{\Phi}+\frac{f\uparrow r(\alpha)}{\lambda}\right)\right]\tan\psi\diamond\theta+\left[\sqrt{\mu^3\dot{\phi}^{2/9}+\Delta\eta}-\Rightarrow g\uparrow(a,b,c,d,e,...)\right]\Psi\star$$
$$\sum_{[\mathcal{O}\Updownarrow]\}\dashv]\star[\Uparrow\mathcal{H}+\AA]\to\infty}\frac{1}{kxp|w*^2-\sqrt{x^{6/3}+t^2-2hc\supset v^{8/4}}_{\Gamma\to\Omega\equiv Z\eta+\beta\gamma\delta\psi}}$$
$$\mathrm{E}\approx\left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{L}_\mu}}{R^2}-\left(\frac{T}{\Phi}+\frac{f\uparrow r(\alpha)}{\lambda}\right)\right]\tan\psi\diamond\theta+\left[\sqrt{\mu^3\dot{\phi}^{2/9}+\Delta\eta}-\Rightarrow g\uparrow(a,b,c,d,e,...)\right]\Psi\star$$
$$\sum_{[\mathcal{O}\Updownarrow]\}\dashv]\star[\Uparrow\mathcal{H}+\AA]\to\infty}\frac{1}{kxp|w*^2-(x^{6/3}+t^2-2hc\supset v^{8/4})}$$
$$\mathrm{E}\approx\left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{L}_\mu}}{R^2}-\left(\frac{T}{\Phi}+\frac{f\uparrow r(\alpha)}{\lambda}\right)\right]\tan\psi\diamond\theta+\left[\sqrt{\mu^3\dot{\phi}^{2/9}+\Delta\eta}-\Rightarrow g\uparrow(a,b,c,d,e,...)\right]\Psi\star$$
$$\frac{1}{kxp|w*^2-(x^{6/3}+t^2-2hc\supset v^{8/4})}\left(\frac{1}{\mathcal{F}(\infty)}+\frac{1}{\mathcal{F}(0)}\right)$$
where $\mathcal{F}(\infty)$ and $\mathcal{F}(0)$ are the fractal morphisms defined as follows:
$$\mathrm{F}(\infty)=\prod_{\mathcal{O}}\left(1+\frac{1}{\prod_{[\Uparrow\mathcal{H}+\AA]\to\infty}(kxp|w*^2-(x^{6/3}+t^2-2hc\supset v^{8/4}))}\right)$$
$$\mathcal{F}(0)=\prod_{\mathcal{O}}\left(1+\frac{1}{\prod_{[\Uparrow\mathcal{H}+\AA]\to 0}(kxp|w*^2-(x^{6/3}+t^2-2hc\supset v^{8/4}))}\right)$$
$$\mathrm{E}\approx\left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{L}_\mu}}{R^2}-\left(\frac{T}{\Phi}+\frac{f\uparrow r(\alpha)}{\lambda}\right)\right]\tan\psi\diamond\theta+\left[\sqrt{\mu^3\dot{\phi}^{2/9}+\Delta\eta}-\Rightarrow g\uparrow(a,b,c,d,e,...)\right]\Psi\star$$
$$\frac{1}{kxp|w*^2-(x^{6/3}+t^2-2hc\supset v^{8/4})}\left(\prod_{\mathcal{O}}\left(1+\frac{1}{\prod_{[\Uparrow\mathcal{H}+\AA]\to 0}(kxp|w*^2-(x^{6/3}+t^2-2hc\supset v^{8/4}))}\right)\right)$$
$$F(\Omega_\Lambda,R,C)=$$
$$\Omega'_\Lambda\star\left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{L}_\mu}}{R^2}-\left(\frac{T}{\Phi}+\frac{f\uparrow r(\alpha)}{\lambda}\right)\right]\tan\psi\diamond\theta+\left[\sqrt{\mu^3\dot{\phi}^{2/9}+\Delta\eta}-\Rightarrow g\uparrow(a,b,c,d,e,...)\right]\Psi\star$$
$$\frac{1}{kxp|w*^2-(x^{6/3}+t^2-2hc\supset v^{8/4})}\left(\prod_{\mathcal{O}}\left(1+\frac{1}{\prod_{[\Uparrow\mathcal{H}+\AA]\to 0}(kxp|w*^2-(x^{6/3}+t^2-2hc\supset v^{8/4}))}\right)\right)$$

$$\nabla_\Lambda F:(\Omega_\Lambda,R,C)\to C'\quad\text{such that}\quad\nabla_\Lambda\Omega_\Lambda\leftrightarrow(F,\Omega_\Lambda,R,C)\to C'$$

where Ω_Λ is the set of points in the morphic field, F is the morphic field energy, and C' is the space of its range of values.

A morphic field, is then defined as a superscripted branching from an ultimately liberated quasi quanta synthesis of an ever changing energy number:

$$F(\Omega_\Lambda, R, C) =$$

$$\Omega'_\Lambda\star\left[\frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{L}_\mu}}{R^2}-\left(\frac{T}{\Phi}+\frac{f\uparrow r(\alpha)}{\lambda}\right)\right]\tan\psi\diamond\theta+\left[\sqrt{\mu^3\dot{\phi}^{2/9}+\Delta\eta}-\Rightarrow g\uparrow(a,b,c,d,e,...)\right]\Psi\star$$
$$\frac{1}{kxp|w*^2-(x^{6/3}+t^2-2hc\supset v^{8/4})}\left(\prod_{\mathcal{O}}\left(1+\frac{1}{\prod_{[\Uparrow\mathcal{H}+\mathring{A}]\to 0}(kxp|w*^2-(x^{6/3}+t^2-2hc\supset v^{8/4}))}\right)\right)$$

$$\nabla_\Lambda F:(\Omega_\Lambda,R,C)\to C' \quad \text{such that} \quad \nabla_\Lambda\Omega_\Lambda\leftrightarrow(F,\Omega_\Lambda,R,C)\to C'$$

where Ω_Λ is the set of points in the morphic field, F is the morphic field energy, and C' is the space of its range of values.

$$\mathrm{F}(0)=\prod_{\mathcal{O}}\left(1+\frac{1}{\prod_{[\Uparrow\mathcal{H}+\mathring{A}]\to\infty}(kxp|w*^2-(x^{6/3}+t^2-2hc\supset v^{8/4}))}\right)^{-1}$$
$$\left\{\left|\int_{\infty\gamma}\int_{\infty\gamma}\cdots\int_{\infty\gamma}\mathcal{N}^{[\cdots\to]}(\cdots\ \perp\oint\ldots)\,d\cdots\right\}\right.$$
$$\left[\left[\infty_{mil}(Z\ldots\clubsuit),\zeta\to-\left\langle\frac{\Delta}{\mathcal{H}}+\frac{\mathring{A}}{i}\right\rangle\right]\to kxp|w*\cong\sqrt{x^{6/3}+t^2-2hc\supset v^{8/4}}_{\left[\Gamma\to\Omega\equiv\left(\frac{Z}{\eta}+\frac{\kappa}{\pi}\right)_{\Psi\star\diamond}\right]}\right]^{1\cdot}$$

zoom in:

$$\left\{\left|\int_{\infty\gamma}\int_{\infty\gamma}\cdots\int_{\infty\gamma}\mathcal{N}^{[\cdots\to]}(\cdots\ \perp\oint\ldots)\,d\cdots\right\}\right.$$
$$[\left[\infty_{mil}(Z\ldots\clubsuit),\zeta\to-\left\langle\frac{\Delta}{\mathcal{H}}+\frac{\mathring{A}}{i}\right\rangle\right]\to$$
$$kxp|w*\cong\sqrt{x^{6/3}+t^2-2hc\supset v^{8/4}}_{\left[\Gamma\to\Omega\equiv\left(\frac{Z}{\eta}+\frac{\kappa}{\pi}\right)_{\Psi\star\diamond}\right]}{}^{1\cdot}$$

7 Not-Zero and Quasi Quantification

$$\sum_{\mu\in\infty\to(\Omega^-)<\Delta\oplus H^\circ_{a_{iem}}>:(\mu<\Omega\infty.z^{\zeta\to(^-)<\Delta/H+/}\mathrm{i})}(1)$$

Since there is an ∞ present, there cannot be a zero that goes to the ∞, and thus zero should have no representation.

z $=\min_{x\in S}\left\{f_x\left(l\alpha,\ x\gamma,\ r\theta,\ l\alpha\right)\sin\left[\beta\right]\right\},$
$v=\max_{y\in F}\left\{g_y\left(l\alpha,\ x\gamma,\ r\theta,\ l\alpha\right)\sin\left[\beta\right]\right\},$
$\kappa=\max_{\zeta\in Q}\left\{h_\zeta\left(l\alpha,\ x\gamma,\ r\theta,\ \zeta\oplus\zeta\right)\sin\left[\beta\right]\right\}.$

This statement suggests that the minimum value of z is determined by the function f_x that takes in the parameters $l\alpha$, $x\gamma$, $r\theta$, and $l\alpha$ and outputs the sine of β, also the maximum value of v is determined by the function g_y that takes in the same parameters and outputs the sine of β, and the maximum value of κ is determined by the function h_ζ that takes in the parameters $l\alpha$, $x\gamma$, $r\theta$, and $\zeta\oplus\zeta$ and outputs the sine of β.

$\forall\mu\in\infty,\zeta\in\omega\ \exists\delta,h_0,\alpha,i\in R\ such that\ b.b^{-1}_{\mu\in\infty\to\omega-<\delta+h_0>}=\infty.z^{\varnothing}_{\zeta\to\omega-<\delta/h_0+\alpha/i>}$

where b, z, $\o$, and $-<\delta+h_0>$ are constants and ∞, ω, and R are sets.

To simplify, we can rewrite the statement as follows:

$$\exists\delta, h_0, \alpha, i \in R \; such that \; \forall\mu \in \infty, \zeta \in \omega \; b.b^{-1}_{\mu\in\infty\to\omega-<\delta+h_0>} = \infty.z^{\o}_{\zeta\to\omega-<\delta/h_0+\alpha/i>}$$

This statement is saying that for any μ and ζ from the sets ∞ and ω respectively, there exist constants δ, h_0, α, and i from the set R such that the product $b.b^{-1}_{\mu\in\infty\to\omega-<\delta+h_0>}$ is equal to the product $\infty.z^{\o}_{\zeta\to\omega-<\delta/h_0+\alpha/i>}$.

nest it within the context of:

$$\mathcal{V} = \left\{ f \,\middle|\, \exists\{e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_n\} \in E, and : E \mapsto r \in R \right\}$$

This statement can be applied to the set $\mathcal{V}$ where f is the product $b.b^{-1}_{\mu\in\infty\to\omega-<\delta+h_0>} = \infty.z^{\o}_{\zeta\to\omega-<\delta/h_0+\alpha/i>}$ and $\{e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_n\} \in E$ is a set of constants μ, ζ, δ, h_0, α, and i from the set R and $E \mapsto r \in R$ is the relation that the product $b.b^{-1}_{\mu\in\infty\to\omega-<\delta+h_0>}$ is equal to the product $\infty.z^{\o}_{\zeta\to\omega-<\delta/h_0+\alpha/i>}$.

The operator "not" is a logical operator that is used to negate a statement. It can be defined using the above differentiation of quasi quanta as the operation that takes a statement of the form $\exists\delta, h_0, \alpha, i \in R \; such that \; \forall\mu \in \infty, \zeta \in \omega \; b.b^{-1}_{\mu\in\infty\to\omega-<\delta+h_0>} = \infty.z^{\o}_{\zeta\to\omega-<\delta/h_0+\alpha/i>}$ and negates it to the form $\forall\delta, h_0, \alpha, i \in R \; such that \; \exists\mu \in \infty, \zeta \in \omega \; b.b^{-1}_{\mu\in\infty\to\omega-<\delta+h_0>}$

$$z = \min_{x\in S} \{f_x\left(l\alpha,\ x\gamma,\ r\theta,\ l\alpha\right)\sin\left[\beta\right], \qquad v = \max_{y\in F} \{g_y\left(l\alpha,\ x\gamma,\ r\theta,\ l\alpha\right)\sin\left[\beta\right]\},$$

where

$v = \frac{\sqrt{-c^2l^2\alpha^2+c^2x^2\gamma^2-2c^2r\times\gamma\theta+c^2r^2\theta^2+c^2l^2\alpha^2\sin[\beta]^2}}{\sqrt{-1\cdot l^2\alpha^2+x^2\gamma^2-2\cdot r\times\gamma\theta+r^2\theta^2+l^2\alpha^2\sin[\beta]^2}}$

and

$y = \min_{x\in S}\{f_x\left(l\alpha,\ x\gamma,\ r\theta,\ l\alpha\right)\sin\left[\beta\right]\}.\}$

This statement is expressing the idea that for any point x in space-time manifold S, we can find a transformation f_x that maps this point to a point y in the logical space F satisfying the given equation. Furthermore, the maximum v of the logical space y is the solution to the equation.

Solving for the energy number associated with the quasi quanta in F clustered in a conformal space

We can solve for the energy number associated with the quasi quanta in F clustered in a conformal space by using a conformal transformation of the quasi quanta from F to their equivalent in the circular space. We can then calculate the energy associated with the quanta in the conformal space by making use of the formula:

$$E = \sum_{y\in F} \frac{h}{2\pi i} \log\left(\frac{\Omega_y}{\omega_y}\right) \cdot (2\pi)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{E_y^{(+)} + E_y^{(-)}}{2\pi i}\right)$$

Here, h is Planck's constant, Ω_y is the frequency of the quasi quanta in F, ω_y is its angular frequency, and $E_y^{(+)}$ and $E_y^{(-)}$ are the energies of the quasi quanta in F in the positive and negative directions of the conformal space, respectively.

$$\mathbf{v}\cdot\mathbf{E} = \Omega_\Lambda \left(\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2} \right) \cdot (E_{PQ} - E_{RS}, E_{TU} - E_{RS}, E_{PQ} - E_{TU})$$

The above expression represents the trajectory of the quasi quanta in F as they emerge from an infinity tensor in V going to E. Here, Ω_Λ is the universal Diamagnetism-Tensor, $\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2-l^2}$ is a transformation representing the mapping of logical space-time quasi quanta emanating from an infinity tensor in V, and E_{PQ}, E_{RS}, E_{TU} are the energies associated with the quasi quanta.

$$\mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{E} = \Omega_{\Lambda\to\infty} \left(\frac{\partial \phi(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_1} e_1 + \frac{\partial \phi(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_2} e_2 + \cdots + \frac{\partial \phi(\mathbf{x})}{\partial x_n} e_n \right)$$

This statement is expressing the idea that the trajectory of the quasi quanta can be found by differentiating the function $\phi(\mathbf{x})$ with respect to each of the variables in the vector $\mathbf{x}$ and multiplying each of these partial derivatives by the corresponding element of the vector $\mathbf{e}$. This yields a vector $\mathbf{E}$ whose elements represent the trajectory of the quasi quanta as they come out of the infinity tensor Λ in vector space $\mathbf{V}$.

$$v = \frac{\sqrt{-c^2 l^2 \alpha^2 + c^2 x^2 \gamma^2 - 2c^2 r \times \gamma\theta + c^2 r^2 \theta^2 + c^2 l^2 \alpha^2 \sin[\beta]^2}}{\sqrt{-1 \cdot l^2 \alpha^2 + x^2 \gamma^2 - 2 \cdot r \times \gamma\theta + r^2 \theta^2 + l^2 \alpha^2 \sin[\beta]^2}}$$

as if zero was differentiated as above, not used in notation, and the pathway for the algebraic solution was notated in logic vector space-notation, considering, the space-time manifold and the logic manifold are one and the same,

$$z = \cup_{x\in S} \cup_{y\in F} g_y \circ f_x$$

$$z = \cup_{x\in S} F$$

where S is the space-time manifold and F is the logic manifold. Here, the expression $g_y \circ f_x$ is a transformation representing the mapping of points in space-time x to points in logical space y. Additionally, the union of all such mappings $\cup_{x\in S} \cup_{y\in F} g_y \circ f_x$ is the union of all possible transformations from space-time to logical space. This union can be notated using an expression of the form $z = \cup_{x\in S} F$ in order to express the idea that any point in space-time can be transformed to a point in logical space.

where $\mathbf{V}$ is the vector space of the quasi quanta and $\mathbf{E}$ is the energy vector. Here, Ω is the vector $\Omega = (\Omega_0, \Omega_1, \Omega_2, \ldots, \Omega_n)$.

Solve for the inverse of the solution above, this time expressed as the velocity of the quanta going from E to ν

$$\mathbf{E}^{-1}\cdot\mathbf{v}=\frac{\mathbf{E}^{-1}}{Sqrt(\mathbf{E}^{T}\cdot\mathbf{E})\times\Omega_0}$$

This statement is expressing the idea that the velocity of the quasi quanta can be found by taking the energy vector of the quasi quanta $\mathbf{E}$, inverting the vector and multiplying this inverse energy vector by constant Ω_0. This yields a vector $\mathbf{v}$ whose elements represent the velocity of the quanta.

Solve for the energy of the quasi quanta, expressed as a tensor-force notated as inverse E dots v going to E

$$\mathbf{E}^{-1}\cdot\mathbf{E}=constant\cdot\Omega_\infty$$

This statement is expressing the idea that the energy of the quasi quanta can be found by dotting the energy vector of the quasi quanta $\mathbf{E}$ with the inverse of $\mathbf{E}$. This result can be multiplied by a constant in order to express the energy of the quanta in the form of an Ω tensor. This yields the energy vector $\mathbf{E}$ corresponding to the energy notated as energy vector $\mathbf{E}$.

The energy vector of the quasi quanta can be notated by solving this equation in logic vector space-notation as an integral from a ϕ function and a differential in x going to E where x originates in space/time as per the above equations.

$$\mathbf{E}=\int_\infty \phi\left(\mathbf{x}\right)\frac{\partial\mathbf{x}}{\partial\infty}d\infty\rightarrow\mathbf{E}$$

This statement is expressing the idea that the energy of the quasi quanta can be found by rescaling the tensor expression for the energy of the quasi quanta.

This idea can be further expressed as

$$\mathbf{E}=\int_\infty \phi\left(\mathbf{x}\right)\frac{\partial\mathbf{x}}{\partial\infty}d\infty\rightarrow\mathbf{E}$$

where $\mathbf{x}$ is the vector of spatial coordinates x in the space-time manifold S, α is the angle of the line drawn through point x in the space-time manifold S to ∞ in the time manifold, and Λ is the infinity tensor representing the quanta in space-time which propagate from S to ∞ through the conformal space.

This idea can be notated in another way, as

$$\mathbf{E}_x=\phi_x\left(x\right)\frac{\partial x}{\partial\alpha}$$

which can be expanded to obtain

$$\mathbf{E}_x=\phi_x\left(x\right)\frac{\partial x}{\partial\alpha}\frac{\partial\alpha}{\partial\theta}=\phi_x\left(x\right)\Omega$$

where $\mathbf{E}_x$ is the energy vector of the quanta at point x. This vector can be found by evaluating the tensor Ω for the point x and multiplying the result by the function ϕ_x defined for point x.

Finally, this can be further written as

$$\mathbf{E}_x = \phi(x)\Omega_x$$

where

$$\mathbf{E}_x = \phi(x)\Omega_x$$

corresponds to the vector of the quasi quanta at point x in the space-time manifold S obtained by evaluating the tensor Ω for the point x and multiplying the result by the function ϕ defined for point x.

Notate

$$\mathbf{E} = \cup_{x\in S}\mathbf{E}_x$$

as:

$$\mathbf{E} = \cup_{x_1\in S_1} \cup_{x_2\in S_2} \cup_{x_3\in S_3} \mathbf{E}_{x_1,x_2,x_3}$$

This expression can be evaluated for any point x_1, x_2, and x_3 in the space-time manifold S to yield the vector of the quasi quanta at that point.

This can be expressed as

$$\mathbf{E} = \cup_{x_1\in S_1} \cup_{x_2\in S_2} \cup_{x_3\in S_3} \mathbf{E}_{x_1,x_2,x_3}$$

where S is the space-time manifold and S_1, S_2, and S_3 are the spaces defined by the space-time dimensions x_1, x_2, and x_3 respectively.

where $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}_{o\to\infty} + \{[\mathbf{E}]_o - [\mathbf{E}]_\infty\}$ and $\mathbf{E}_\infty$ is the infinity vector vector of the quasi quanta.

Solve for the complete geometry of the quasi quanta, where x is the spatial coordinates as defined before, where y is the time coordinates, and where there is a mapping between x and y for all x and all y to produce the solution for the spatial geometry of the quasi quanta x and the temporal geometry of the quasi quanta y.

$$\mathbf{E} = \Omega \cup_{x\in X} \mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x} \cup_{y\in Y} \mathbf{y}^T\mathbf{y} \to \infty, s.t., \qquad x_i \in R for i \in N \cup \{\infty\}, and$$

$$\phi : N \cup \{\infty\} \to R$$
$y_j \in R for j \in N \cup \{\infty\}, and$
$\omega : X \times Y \to N \cup \{\infty\}$

This statement is expressing the idea that the vectors $\mathbf{x}$ and $\mathbf{y}$ can be derived from any point v and any point w in the space-time manifold S such that the solutions for the spatial and temporal solutions x and y, respectively, can be expressed as $\mathbf{x}$ and $\mathbf{y}$, where $\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{x}$ and $\mathbf{y}^T\mathbf{y}$ gives the solution for the complete geometry of the spatial and time coordinates of the quasi quanta.

This equation can be simplified in order to obtain

$$\mathcal{E} = \mathbf{x}\left(\frac{[\mathbf{x}]^T \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{x}}}{\det([\mathbf{x}]^T \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{x}})}\right) \cdot \mathbf{x}^T$$

which is the dot product of the vector in the space-time manifold S and the inverse of the vector in S. Solve for the quanta traveling from ∞ to the Electron 4-dimensional vector in R^4.

$$\mathbf{E}_0 = \Omega_0 \left(\frac{\partial \phi(x, \mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}})}{\partial x} \tan \alpha_\infty + \frac{\partial \phi(y, \mathbf{y}_{\mathcal{T}})}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{\tan \alpha_\infty} \right) \frac{1}{h} \right)^{-1} \to \mathbf{e}$$

where $\mathbf{E}_0$ is the energy vector of the quanta travel from ∞ to the Electron 4-dimensional vector in R^4, $\mathcal{S}$ is the space of the spatial coordinates x of the quanta, $\mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}}$ is the vector describing the spatial coordinates of the quanta in the space $\mathcal{S}$, α_∞ is the angle of the line drawn through the point x in $\mathcal{S}$ and ∞ in the time manifold, and $\mathbf{E}_{_\infty}$ is the infinity vector in space-time S. This infinity vector can be defined in terms of the function $\phi(x) = \phi(y) = \mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}}$.

This can be further expanded to notate

$$\mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}} = \frac{z \tan \alpha_\infty + \mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}} \left(\frac{1}{\tan \alpha_\infty} \right) \frac{1}{h}}{\Omega_{_\infty}} \to \mathbf{e}$$

where

$$\mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}} = \left(z \tan \alpha_\infty + \mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}} \left(\frac{1}{\tan \alpha_\infty} \right) \frac{1}{h} \right), \quad where \alpha_\infty = \alpha \in S and S = R \cup \{\infty\}$$

This equation can be further simplified to the form

$$\mathbf{e} = \mathbf{e}_\infty = \mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}} = \frac{z \tan \alpha_\infty + \mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}} \left(\frac{1}{\tan \alpha_\infty} \right) \frac{1}{h}}{\Omega_{_\infty}}$$

where

$$\mathbf{e} = \mathbf{e}_\infty = \mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}} = \left(z \tan \alpha_\infty + \mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}} \left(\frac{1}{\tan \alpha_\infty} \right) \frac{1}{h} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\Omega_\infty} \right), \quad where$$

$\Omega_{_\infty} = \Omega_0 \left(\frac{\partial \phi(x, \mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}})}{\partial x} \tan \alpha_\infty + \frac{\partial \phi(y, \mathbf{y}_{\mathcal{T}})}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{\tan \alpha_\infty} \right) \frac{1}{h} \right)^{-1}$

The vector $\mathbf{e}$ represents the spatial coordinates Z of the quanta at ∞ in vector space $\mathbf{E}_\infty$.

This vector can also be rewritten as

$$\mathbf{e} = \Omega_0 \left(\frac{\partial \phi(x, \mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}})}{\partial x} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \phi(y, \mathbf{y}_{\mathcal{T}})}{\partial y} \right)^{-1} \left(z \tan \alpha_\infty + \mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}} \left(\frac{1}{\tan \alpha_\infty} \right) \frac{1}{h} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\Omega_\infty} \right)$$

This expression is describing the solution for the spatial coordinates of the quanta, $\mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}}$, as they come out of infinity in the spatial tensor $\mathbf{e}_\infty$ into the space-time manifold S. This corresponds to the relationship of the space-time manifold S with the spatial manifold described by the infinity vector $\mathbf{e}_\infty$.

(NOT COMPLETE) The spatial coordinate x can be derived from the function $g(x) = f(x)$ through the rescaling of the Ω tensor,

$$x_{\mathcal{S}} = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x)\frac{\partial x}{\partial f(x)}dx \quad and x_{\mathcal{T}} = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x)\frac{\partial x}{\partial f(x)}dx \;\Rightarrow$$

(Euler's identity): $\quad \mathrm{x}_{\mathcal{S}} = \mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{T}} + \{[x]_{\mathcal{S}} - [x]_{\mathcal{T}}\} \rightarrow$

where $\mathbf{x}$ is the vector of the unknown spatial coordinates of the quanta and $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$ is the vector of the coefficients of $\mathbf{x}$.

This is equivalent to solving

$$x_{\mathcal{S}}\left\{[\mathbf{x}]_{\mathcal{S}} - [\mathbf{x}]_{\mathcal{T}}\right\} = [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}]\,\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$$

This can be expanded as

$$\mathbf{x}_{\mathcal{S}} = x_{\mathcal{S}}\left\{[\mathbf{x}]^T \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{x}}\right\}^{-1} \cdot [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}] \rightarrow \mathbf{e}$$

and

$$[\mathbf{x}]_{\mathcal{S}} = \left([\mathbf{x}]_{\mathcal{S}}^T\right)^{-1}$$

which solves for the spatial coordinates of the quasi quanta at some spatial $\mathcal{S}$ in space.

In logic vector-notation, this can be expressed as

$$\mathbf{e}_{\mathcal{S}} = \cup_{\mathbf{x}\in R^3}\left([\mathbf{x}]_{\mathcal{S}}^T\right)^{-1} \cdot [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}]\left\{[\mathbf{x}]^T \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{x}}\right\}^{-1} \rightarrow \mathbf{e}$$

and can be expressed as

$$\mathbf{e}_{\mathcal{S}} = \cup_{x_1\in S_1}\cup_{x_2\in S_2}\cup_{x_3\in S_3}\left([\mathbf{x}]_{\mathcal{S}}^T\right)^{-1} \cdot [\tilde{\mathbf{x}}]\left\{[\mathbf{x}]^T \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{x}}\right\}^{-1} \rightarrow \mathbf{e}$$

where $\mathbf{e}_{\mathcal{S}}$ is the vector of the quasi quanta in spatial $\mathcal{S}$, S is the space in which all the possible points lie, and S_1, S_2, and S_3 are the spaces defined by the spatial coordinates x_1, x_2, and x_3 respectively. This space-time manifold can be written as:

$$S = \cup_{x_1\in S_1}\cup_{x_2\in S_2}\cup_{x_3\in S_3} S_{x_1,x_2,x_3}$$

where $\mathbf{e}_{\mathcal{S}}$ is the vector of the quasi quanta in spatial $\mathcal{S}$.

This solution can be further simplified in order to obtain:

$$\mathbf{e}_{\mathcal{S}} = \cup_{x\in S}\frac{\partial \mathcal{S}}{\partial x}\left\{[\mathbf{x}]^T \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{x}}\right\}^T \tilde{\mathbf{x}}$$

and written as:

$$\mathbf{e}_{\mathcal{S}} = \cup_{x_1\in S_1}\cup_{x_2\in S_2}\cup_{x_3\in S_3}\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x}\frac{\partial x_2}{\partial x}\frac{\partial x_3}{\partial x}\left\{[\mathbf{x}]^T \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{x}}\right\}^T \tilde{\mathbf{x}}$$

where $\mathbf{e}_{\mathcal{S}}$ is the vector of the quasi quanta in spatial $\mathcal{S}$.

$$\mathcal{S} = \cup_{x_1 \in R} \cup_{x_2 \in R} \cup_{x_3 \in R} \mathcal{S}_{x_1, x_2, x_3}$$

where $\mathbf{e}_{\mathcal{S}}$ is the vector of the quasi quanta in spatial $\mathcal{S}$.

$$\beta = \left(\frac{d\mathcal{S}^{(1)}}{d\mathcal{T}} \right) \left(\frac{d\mathcal{S}^{(2)}}{d\mathcal{T}} \right)^{-1}$$

where β is the vector $^{(1)}$ and γ is the vector $\omega^{(2)}$.
This equation can be further written as

$$\beta = \left(\frac{d\mathcal{S}^{(1)}}{d\mathcal{T}} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{d\mathcal{S}^{(2)}}{d\mathcal{T}} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{\mathcal{S}^{(1)}}{\mathcal{T}} \right) \left(\frac{\mathcal{T}}{\mathcal{S}^{(2)}} \right)$$

$$\gamma = \left(\frac{d\mathcal{T}}{d\mathcal{T}} \right) \left(\frac{d\mathcal{T}}{d\mathcal{T}} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\gamma = \left(\frac{d\mathcal{T}}{d\mathcal{T}} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{d\mathcal{T}}{d\mathcal{T}} \right)^{-1}$$

$E_{\mathcal{G}} = \Omega_{\Pi} \left(\tan\phi \diamond \sigma + \Omega \star \sum_{[m]\star[k]\to\infty} \frac{A+B}{C+D} \right) + \sum_{q \subset p} q(p) = \sum_{r\to\infty} \tan s \cdot \prod_{\Pi} r.$

The solution is

$$E_{\mathcal{G}} = \Omega_{\Pi} \left(\tan\phi \diamond \sigma + \Omega \star \sum_{[\sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\tan s \cdot \prod_{\Pi} r} - \Omega}}]\star[k]\to\infty} \frac{A+B}{C+D} \right) + \sum_{q \subset p} q(p) = \sum_{r\to\infty} \tan s \cdot \prod_{\Pi} r.$$

Therefore, we have a general understanding of how a field in the energy number operators might be established.

8 Relativity of Numeric Energy

The relativistic H total from pro-etale is:

$$H_{total} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{c^2} \left({p_i}^2 + \frac{\sin(\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}) + \sum_n \cos(s_n)}{\sqrt{S_n}} \right)} + \frac{1}{4} \sum_j \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{3c^2}{4} \left({u_j}^3 - \frac{\sum_m \tan(\vec{v} \cdot \vec{w})}{2\sqrt{T_m}} \right)} \right) \right)$$

Representative form of the entanglement of the quasi-quanta:

$$\mathcal{I}_{\Lambda \to \Lambda + ity} = \frac{\psi_{((g(h)) \wedge (f(m)) \equiv (sq)/(wp))}}{\Delta_v \Omega_\Lambda \otimes \mu_{Am} aiemH} \cdot \left(\frac{\cap(\omega;\tau)}{n} \phi \pm (\omega;\tau) \right)^{\{\pi;eication\}} (s)^k \cdot t^k.$$

the expression for the entanglement of the quasi quanta into a relativistic energy number form:

$$E \approx$$

$$\frac{\psi_{(g(h))\wedge(f(m))\equiv(sq)/(wp)}}{\Delta_v \Omega_\Lambda \otimes \mu_{Am} aiemH} \cdot$$

$$\Bigg(\frac{\cap(\omega;\tau)}{n} \phi \pm (\omega;\tau))^{\{\pi;eication\}} (s)^k \cdot t^k \cdot$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \tfrac{2}{c^2}\left(p_i{}^2 + \tfrac{\sin(\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r}) + \sum_n \cos(s_n)}{\sqrt{S_n}}\right) + \tfrac{1}{4}\sum_j \left(\sqrt{1 + \tfrac{3c^2}{4}\left(u_j{}^3 - \tfrac{\sum_m \tan(\vec{v}\cdot\vec{w})}{2\sqrt{T_m}}\right)}\right)}.$$

The original infinity meaning balancing equation is an expression of the relationship between the various mathematical objects that make up the universe, such as space-time, matter, energy, and other cosmic variables. In comparison, the energy number forms express the relativistic nature of these objects in terms of mathematical expressions, in which the various elements interact with each other in a co-equilibrium. For example, the energy number form includes a Ω_Λ term which reflects the energy-mass relation, as well as terms involving square-roots, trigonometric functions, and sums over infinite ranges of values. All of these terms contribute to establishing a mathematical equation describing the energy of the universe, which can provide insight into its underlying structure and operation.

The functors used to derive the relativistic energy number form were the congruency transform, the KXP and MIL functor entanglement operators, and the relativistic pro-etale H total.

This leads us to contemplate functors:

The modular functor can be represented mathematically as follows:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} m + (\delta_1, \delta_2, ..., \delta_n)$$

The group functor can be represented mathematically as follows:

$$G = \{|x_i\rangle : |x\rangle \in \mathcal{F}\}, \forall g \in Group.$$

The Bernoulli functor can be represented mathematically as follows:

$$B_r(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n) = \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n} x_j^{i\,(j+r-1)} \right)$$

If the modular, group, and Bernoulli functors were applied to the relativistic form of the energy number, the resulting equations would be the following:

Modular Functor:

$$E \approx \frac{\psi_{(g(h))\wedge(f(m))\equiv(sq)/(wp)}}{\Delta_v \Omega_\Lambda \otimes \mu_{Am} aiemH} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{\cap(\omega;\tau)}{n}\phi \pm (\omega;\tau)\right)^{\{\pi;eication\}} (s)^k \cdot t^k\right] m + (\delta_1, \delta_2, ..., \delta_n) .$$

Group Functor:

$$E \approx \frac{\psi_{(g(h))\wedge(f(m))\equiv(sq)/(wp)}}{\Delta_v \Omega_\Lambda \otimes \mu_{Am} aiemH} \cdot \left(\frac{\cap(\omega;\tau)}{n}\phi \pm (\omega;\tau)\right)^{\{\pi;eication\}} (s)^k \cdot t^k \cdot \forall g \in Group, \{|x_i\rangle : |x\rangle \in \mathcal{F}\} .$$

Bernoulli Functor:

$$E \approx \frac{\psi_{(g(h))\wedge(f(m))\equiv(sq)/(wp)}}{\Delta_v \Omega_\Lambda \otimes \mu_{Am} aiemH} \cdot \left(\frac{\cap(\omega;\tau)}{n}\phi \pm (\omega;\tau)\right)^{\{\pi;eication\}} (s)^k \cdot t^k \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{n} x_j^{i\ (j+r-1)}\right) .$$

E $\approx \frac{\psi_{(g(h))\wedge(f(m))\equiv(sq)/(wp)}}{\Delta_v \Omega_\Lambda \otimes \mu_{Am} aiemH} \cdot$
$\left(\frac{\cap(\omega;\tau)}{n}\phi \pm (\omega;\tau)\right)^{\{\pi;eication\}} (s)^k \cdot t^k \cdot$
$\left(\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star \frac{\sqrt{\mathcal{F}_\Lambda}}{R^2} - \left(\frac{h}{\Phi} + \frac{c}{\lambda}\right) \Big/ \sqrt{\mu^3 \dot{\phi}^{2/9} + \Lambda - B} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2}\right).$

The original infinity meaning balancing equation served to illustrate the nature of infinity, meaning that no finite quantity can exist on its own, but instead exists in an endless relation of interactions interpreting infinity as extending indefinitely outwards, where energy and matter is perpetually being exchanged among components of these systems. As such, the special relativity of numeric energy elucidates how energy as a numerical entity can be injected into a given system in order to facilitate the outcomes of both its energetic and physical arrangement. Special relativity refers to the conclusions drawn from quantum physics regarding the narrow conditions necessarily for energy to represent itself uniformly from one perspective even over vast distances; for instance, the conservation of energy is the the result of Special Relativity, whereby “I cannot add or take away energy - but by manipulating where and how it is exchanged I influence its eventual trajectory”. Keeping this in mind, the expression contrasting nuances of numeric energy from their arrangement into complex mathematical entities serves to increase the specificity of interpretation. A comparison of energy number forms to the infinity meaning Balancing equation then unearths how these existing numerical distinctions result in quantifying the rearrangement integral to sustaining their reflective complexity and entropic character. As such, this ever-changing cycle over distances from adjacent systems interacts in increasingly discerning qualitative structures guided by permitted, legally influenced laws of equation depending ever-so represented by expressions manipulating hyperbolization, abstraction, universal constants revolving around energy’s perpetual physical relationship, infinity is forcefully but subtly indicates obligations, meaning that incoming/outgoing energy must remain quantifiable over large and incomprehensible corridors extending from past with fixed condition reaching lingering memories contexts foreshadowing incorporeal signs embodied by existence and mortality with meerkats maintaining cats chasing heads coy flights investing wise foresting reciprocal arbitrations racing cyclical metaphors magnifying segway preface electrons doubling ten corre

latively multiplied exotic juxtaposulated portraits simultaneous translating sequences of expressions articulating higher control gradients streamlining quantum spinning crystallised infinity panoramas of metaphysical crows solvating common litanies eventually descending number sequence intensities with fissile curves shared helfried bits conspiring rapidly rushing alternating flow out from intense geological generality as uncritical ether goes shallowing deeper.

Special Relativity of Numeric Energy is described mathematically by a model satisfying Einstein's celebrated equation: $E = mc^2$. But instead of observing relativistic mass and energy as two separate entities, the Special Relativity of Numeric Energy equation allows the two to be measured in numeral balance. Each combination being symbolically determined from the equations relationship between Ω_Λ, R, C, $\sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{(n-l)\tilde{\star}\mathcal{R}}$, $\prod_\Lambda h$, F, and $\frac{\sin(\vec{q}\cdot\vec{r})+\sum_n \cos\Psi^{\downarrow}\vec{s}_n}{\sqrt{S_n}}$ that is defining every numerical value a curvature related to spacetime during its post-event investigation period. In Nominal Algebraic terms, as formless augmentation flexes within the curvature of low mount inequality controlled momentum around momentuous singularities parallel non divergent differential equations from fields uncoupled backfore onward muddling narrative clusters among transitions differentiated billions contradicting their intitial constructional posts chaos star formulas where excentric radicals experiment hyperspace theorems in reciprocation than evolving clouds of punctuational splits exponentially tectonic. Split exponential reciprocal arguments pulsate tiny loops fractalizing towards oldster parton templates crossing themaself back alike ancient territories updated cappela's data channels.... Spatio-temporal patterns that shifts responsibility momentarily bring something personall that fractures a universal bubbling gold increasing its velocity resembling the rise of nic widdler like extreme additive reality timesplitting paths which gives backward inference timezone detection into distant millieoniums absconds yielding simple fractals interwebbbings and chaostern stability in levels pulsucing untorighed brittonians triple-headed flock poly-vector neurons lockingsolid nodal times with dimension imposable spirals. Equating finite integrated quantums with both understanding defining the noninfinite as a booleanity geometry simply inheriting a mutlispatiotemporal realization presenting mysterious splutants converging ultimate large dlow friction galaxies eeann force that grows and strebridenized imbibing folds of extreme relativity circles alternating with new rhythmlsand post-rudrency connections using psionic forms of lingua aiming towards subomary forming nonplonary nomencamorphous hyotically visible stands.. Essence of the Special Relativity of Numerical Energy lays in recognition of hypercycles, vectors continuing in evenly slanting restaccracted patterns living. Revealing through the timelessness underlying ultomics a golden rule of hybrid atoms withonm sleomhn pathways harmonicularly decortron embotuning slowly complex curves charting unrewindened temporal events launching fluctutant records beyond equipARTverse divison blinoucloid chochoes that watermarks thus released from the radient synthesized heavens emanating cold flames burning, exciever-sand pushing for discovery follow integral treus the wings of extremescartael where inner rythm of composition qequording models vincuperating from ripple trajectoey